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NOTE ON THE SPELLING OF ARABIC WORDS

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In representing Arabic as spoken by the Badawin I have striven to write what I heard, however far removed from literary forms. To simplify typewriting I have not attempted to distinguish the Arabic sounds of 'ain and hamzah but represent both by an apostrophe. Similarly I have not sought to differentiate the Arabic varieties of *s*, *t*, *h*, etc., nor systematically to insert the final silent *h*. I lay no claim to a profound knowledge of classical or literary Arabic, and I therefore crave the indulgence of those learned in these matters.

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already gone ahead to spy out the land, the grazing and the water. Assuming that there is no enemy near or danger imminent, the baggage-camels and women folk follow fairly close on their heels. After the women and camp gear, the herds of camels and sheep follow on a broad front, slowly grazing along till they reach their new camp. There they find everything ready and the tents pitched. A strong guard is, of course, left with the herds. As in the case of the individual tent owner, the shaikh decides on where the camp is to be, and on the spot where he kneels his camel and off-saddles, his own tent will be pitched.

A tribe in camp is not concertinaed up but scatters out over a wide space, each group of family tents being about two hundred yards from its neighbour if the ground is broken, and possibly four hundred yards apart in flat open ground. Hence a body of Badawin having, say, four hundred tents will cover a wide area when camped. This is the procedure in winter or spring when no enemy is about and likely to attack. In summer, on the other hand, when the tribe is camped on water, it literally surrounds the wells with tents, leaving only sufficient space for the camels and sheep to drink. Tents on such occasions are close together and generally in a series of lines, with tent ropes almost touching those of their neighbours. The widely scattered camp formation of winter may make it difficult for the fighting men to concentrate suddenly, but is ideal for passive defence. A sudden surprise raid cannot penetrate deeply into such a camp, as each tent becomes a small fort from which fire is directed on the intruders, who soon find themselves fired on from all sides. (The German pill-box system during the first Great War proved the efficacy of the method.) Badawin methods of fighting are discussed in Chapter XXVI.

NOTE—

Asadi—the man who goes ahead to look for best grazing ground.

Sallāf—the leader of the tribe or head of family on the march. He always rides alone at head.

Makhir—is name given to the family baggage-camels as opposed to *Al Aba'ir*, milch and loose camels on march.

Al Ghanam—the sheep on the march.

Al Bakar—the lambs who march separate from the ewes.

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Badawin Bird Names

(F) *Quail.*

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One fell exhausted in my compound on 5th September, 1935 (going south), and I have put up odd ones at Adailiyah when riding in March and April.

(G) *Persian Doves.*

Always seen in large numbers in the end of May and early June (going north), but do not seem to pass through Kuwait on migration south. They are shot and netted in large quantities and are eaten by the local people.

(H) *Swallows.*

These appear in the early days of March (going north) and continue passing through till the end of April. They appear again in much larger quantities in October, when they seem to collect on the telegraph wires in preparation for the long sea journey south. On several occasions when we have been out in camp in the desert in the beginning of March, exhausted birds would come and roost inside our tent, on a rope or cord for hanging clothes on. On one extra cold night one fell off the rope and crept into my daughter's bed for warmth, where we found it dead next morning.

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BADAWIN NAMES FOR CERTAIN WILD BIRDS.

'Aqab—Eagle.
Ak Heggal—Black-and-white Crow.
Asfir—Yellow Wagtail.
Durdya or *Durjalan*—Cream-coloured Courser.
Gharmak—Flamingo.
Gatta—Sandgrouse.
Gâba—Crested Lark.
Gharrâb—Raven.
Hubara—Lesser Bustard (plural *Habari*).
Hud-Hud or *Hud-Hud*—Hoopoe.
Hammâri—Shrike.
Hammâm al barr—Spotted or Persian Doves.
Hurr—Falcon (Saker and Lagger).
Karwan—Stone Curlew or Goo-goo eye.
Kadhâri—Wild Duck.

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Bird Traps

Murrâ—Quail.
Nasr—Vulture.
Qahâine—Owl.
Rigaiyak or *Rigai'i*—Swallow.
Sukkâ—Grey Wagtail.
Shahhâh—Kestrel Hawk.
Shâhin—Peregrine Falcon (Shahin).
Simmâk—Redstart.
Wagg or *Baz*—Goose.
Zarzûr—Sparrow, also Blue Jay (Roller).

BIRD TRAPS

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There are three very common forms of bird traps for snaring small birds. They are known as:

(a) *Al Fakk.*
(b) *Al Sukkâ.*
(c) *Al Sâlu.*

They should not be confused with the bird traps described in the chapter entitled "Hawking", which are for snaring large birds.

(a) The *Fakk* is mostly used for snaring the lesser kestrel hawk, which in some years appears in tens of thousands over Kuwait town during the end of March and April. These birds are caught with a decoy. A captive kestrel is obtained, and tied by both legs to a heavy stone, by means of a strong cord about 2 feet long, in a place near some trees, where the birds are known to roost. All round this bird are placed *fakks* carefully covered over with a light layer of sand, and pegged to the ground, with only a wriggling grub visible. The hawks, seeing a fellow kestrel on the ground, out of curiosity circle round and round and above it, and eventually settle close to it and are caught in the traps as they peck at the grubs attached to them. The boy trap-owners, who are lying hidden behind a wall or in some shallow pit in the vicinity, then rush out and capture the flapping birds.

The traps are carefully adjusted, so that the bird's legs are never broken, but the trap is just too heavy to enable them to fly away with it, although birds very often drag the peg out of the ground which holds the trap.

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turned into a dhub by the Prophet. The true reason for the sanctity of the dhub is obscure.

AL KHAFVI

Al Khavvi is a small lizard delicately built; when full grown does not exceed 7 inches in length. It is commonly met everywhere in the desert of North-East Arabia, and is very fast. It may be seen rushing about at lightning speed from one *'arfaj* bush to another, twisting its long thin tail from side to side. It has a fine skin, sprinted on the back, and is greyish white in colour.

Another variety of this lizard has lines along its back, and is pale salmon pink in colour under the tail. Among the Shammar Badawin the same lizard is known under the name of *Al Sulaimaniyah*.

ROLLER BEETLE

The desert is full of roller beetles, especially where Badawin camps exist. This beetle is locally known as *Abu Jalla* (Father of camel manure) or Abu Je'id.*

It usually appears in spring, and is to be seen everywhere, rolling fresh bits of manure (camel, horse, donkey or even goat) into a perfect ball, and carting it off backwards at an amazing and feverish pace. When the beetle comes to a nice soft spot, it starts digging a sloping hole in mad fashion, sufficiently large to take its manure ball. When the hole is ready it rolls the ball down the slope of the hole, where it comes to rest 8 to 10 inches from the entrance. The digging is done with the beetle's strong fore-feet, and to get earth out it turns round and shovels out earth with head and snout. It is extremely fussy, and works as if life depended on getting the hole dug in a minimum of time. When rolling the ball along, the beetle's hind quarters and legs are cocked up against the ball and guide the latter in the proper direction, the beetle's strong head and claws which are on the ground do the pushing. The roller beetle always moves backwards at an amazing pace if ground is smooth.

It usually has several small fly-parasites on its back, which appear to have their abode in the join between head and body.

* Roller beetle appeared in 1937 on February 15th and just after good rain. Clearly they come out of the ground where they hibernate for six months.

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Badawin Snake Names

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The Arab of Kuwait calls a snake *hajus*, and the Badawin calls the same thing a *dib*. Both words denote any kind of snake.

The local Badawin's names for his special varieties are as under. (The descriptions are his.)

(a) *Hamish*—A snake, light brownish to sandy colour, with dark spots down back, usually about 4 feet long, very bold, gets angry and attacks man. (The cobra variety with and without hood.)

(f) *Hâm*—Black snake, 3 to 5 feet long, moves fast. (Black Cobra?)

(c) *Hajus*—Every form of viper.

(d), (f) and (c) Very poisonous, according to the Badawin.

(e) *Zarâja*—A sandy-coloured snake, with dark lines down its whole length, 2½ to 3 feet long. It moves fast in straight line, does not zig-zag.

Non-poisonous, according to Badawin.

GAURTI or JARBU' (Short-eared)
Found dead of cold 31.1.37 at Um Rîjm, Kuwait

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GLOSSARY OF COMMON BADAWIN WORDS

104 *A'qul* or *'Agu*—camel thorn bush of Iraq (Alhagi maurorum D.C.).
A'rdiyah—common long-haired and long-eared goat.
'A'rab—advance lines of irregular Badawin troops leading an attack.
A'sin—obstinate.
'A'sifa—expression used for mare wanting a horse.
Aba'ir—unladen camels on the march.
Abir, plu. of *bir*, q.v.
'Abba or *'Abbah*, plu. *'abbi*—cloak universally worn by Arabs. See *hiak*.
'Abd, plu. *'abid*—slave (negro).
'Abd mamlúk—slave (bought).
'Abd mu'allid, plu. *mu'alid*—domestic slave born in captivity.
'Abda—woman slave.
'Abid—servant of God, a pious man.
'Abray (pronounced *abray*), plu. *'abaria*—high stony ground, with sand at base, usually overlooking a valley; e.g. *'abray al kabari*, *'abray khaisan*, *'abray khaljia*, all in Kuwait or environs.
Abu—father.
Abu Haggah—black and white hawk, buzzard, or crow.
Abu Hajaiyir—a sheep disease.
Abu Hamaiyir—whooping cough.
Abu Ja'al or *Abu Jalla*—roller- or scarab-beetle.
Abu Ramah—a goat disease.
Abu Saiyaha—white blaze on horse.
Abu Shabarbo—kind of mud-fish found in Kuwait waters.
'Ada—custom.
'Adar, plu. *adamar*—light shifting sand, *'Adan* district of Kuwait situate on coast south of town.
'Adhfar, plu. *'adhafir*—finger or toe nails.
'Adhan—call to prayer.
'Addi—large woollen saddle-bags for carrying rice.
'Afri—a type of Arabian gazelle, the smallest. See also *dhabi*, *'idmi*.
'Agab—eagle. See *'Aqab*.
'Agal—head cord (*aggal* is term used for hobbling a camel).
'Agla, *'aqla* or *'uqla*—a sweet-water shallow well in the bed, or vicinity of, a dry water-course, which has to be dug out after each rains; like *shamlah*, e.g. *'Uglat ibn Siqai* (north-west corner of Kuwait) and *Um 'agla* in Dahana sands.

Glossary

'Agra—scabies of head.
'Agrab or *aqrab*—scorpion.
Ahl, hi—family, people, inhabitants.
Ahl al bait—mistress of the tent.
Ahl al ghanam—sheep-herding tribes. See *Shia*
Ahl al khibrah—expert exponents of camel-law and other precedents.
'Ahb—dishonour, disgrace; dishonourable, disgraceful.
'Ahab, plu. *'ayab*—leather saddle-bags for carrying dates.
'Ain, plu. *'ayun*—spring of water; also eye, and so Evil Eye.
'Ayal—children, family in general, household.
'Ajaj—sand storm, dust (*sha'if*).
'Ajman—a large and well-known Arab tribe of *Sharif* descent.
'Ajram—a bush rarely of salt; there are six of them, all known under common name of *hamth* (Chenopodiaceae). Camels must eat these once in fifteen days to keep them fit.
Ajuzah—old woman; a 5-day wind usually blowing between 26th February and 8th March.
Akhdar—(fem. *khadra* or *khadra*)—green.
'Akka—sheepskin bag for storing clarified butter.
Al—the (article).
Al or *Al*—tribe, house of, e.g. *al Sa'ud, al Murra*.
Alahuma (*Aalal Ana*)—war cry of the 'Awazim.
'Alaikum as salam—on you be peace.
Alam, dual *alamain*, plu. *alamat*—sign, boundary-mark, flag (like *rijm*).
'Alba—written proclamation.
Al fik—long stone instrument for hammering in tent pegs.
Al hamdu l'Illah—praise be to God.
'Ali—high, lofty, sublime.
'Alim, plu. *'ulama*—priest.
Aliug (*aliug*)—a truce, leach.
Allah haikum—God give you life! (an intimate welcome).
Allah-i-akhaw ajarkum—death condolence made to men when a grown-up male relative has died.
Allah-i-akhaw ajarich—death condolence said to a woman on the death of a relation or child.
Allah-i-yalsu—God save him, often used when referring to a big man, e.g. "Shaikh Ahmad, *Allah-i-yalsu*".
Allah-i-yalsuk—God save you.
Allah yukain ajarkum—death condolence made to a man for his child's death.
Al rimal—'Ajman name and Murra name for the *Rub 'al khali*, the Great Empty Quarter in South Arabia.
Al sharaf—the sacred black camel herd of the Mutair.
'Am—father's brother, paternal uncle. See *Ibn'am, bint 'am*.
'Amam—relationship, or relations on father's side.

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Glossary

104 *Anbar ho*—size from Iraq or Iran.
'Andito—see *'Amud*.
'Anmuti—name given by slave-woman to her mistress. Literally "my aunt".
'Anuti—name given by slave to his master. Literally "my uncle".
Amir, plu. *umara*—leader, prince.
Amir al Muminin—Commander of the Faithful, e.g. *min al amir al muminin ille akl al Kufa, salam 'alaikum*.
'Amud, plu. *'amudo*—tent pole.
Anwak—see *nul*.
Ardiyo—plu. of *nali*, q.v.
'Argur—ship's anchor with four or six prongs.
'Aniza—a large Arab tribe of *Sharif* descent.
'Anz—female goat.
'Aqab (pronounced *'agul*)—eagle.
Aqail—a tribe of non-aristocrat, town-dwelling camel-dealers.
'Aqil, fem. *aqila*, (or *agila*)—wise, sensible.
'Aqla—see *'Agla*.
'Aqrab—see *Agrab*.
'Arab al 'ariba—Arabs of the Arabs, or descendants of *Yarab*, the Father of Arabs.
'Arab al musta'riba—Arabs who became Arabs (i.e. descendants of Ishmael).
Arabana—horse-drawn carriage.
'Arabdawi, plu. *'Arabdar*—Arab who is half Badawin, half townsman.
'Arad—a bush tasting of salt; there are six of them all known under the common name of *kawdh* (Chenopodiaceae).
'Arafa—desert law connected with recovery of stolen or lost camels.
Arba'iyin—40-day wind from north-west. See *kbrif*.
'Arbiyah—name given to Hasa and Kuwait sheep (black).
Ard—ground, land, earth.
'Ard—honour, when used in connection with women.
'Arda—war dance, a showing off, parade.
'Arf—money compensation for manslaughter or bodily injury. (See *Islahat*.)
'Arfaj—shrub growing in the desert (common to north-east Arabia) (Rhanterium epapposum Oliv.).
'Arish—hut, roof, shelter made of mats.
'Arq—low hill, knoll.
Arsh—see *Risbah*.
Arshiyah—famous breed of camel.
As Sulaimaniyah—variety of *al khawi* lizard.
'Asar—see *'Asar*.
Asfur—yellow wagtail among Badawin, elsewhere sparrow.
'Asha—time of final evening prayer, about an hour and a half after sunset.

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'Akib—grass or grazing.
Akhwa or *'Ashirah*, plu. *'ashayir*—family, tribe, kin; settled tribes of Iraq. 108
Ashraf, plural of *sharif*—descendants of the Prophet through daughter Fatima; Shurifal class of Hijaz.
'Asil, plu. *Asiliu*—thoroughbred, noble, of pure descent.
'Asa—camel stick made of cane.
Asaba—head-cloth for dead woman.
'Asar or *'asr*—afternoon, *salat al asar* afternoon prayer.
'Asata—the person who marches ahead to find best grazing ground.
Aswad—black.
'Atf—name given by 'Awazim to the *mahar*, or woman's camel litter.
Athafir—finger-rails.
'Atiba—doorhold.
Atnain—sing. *wahd*, two rupees.
Awiyah—famous breed of camel.
Ayidh—see *wahd*.
'Azaz—A small edible fish, like a sardine, chiefly used as food for cattle.
'Azaf—a thorny bush, believed by the Badawin to be under the special protection of spirits (*jinns*) (Lycium arabicum, Schweinf.).
'Azifh—said to a person who has had a good dinner and is satisfied.
'Azairjan—a pattern in the *ghaz* (text divide).
'Azazma—a large, important, non-aristocratic tribe.
'Azzah or *'Aish*—rice, also *ruz*, *simmin*.
'Azzah amber ho—special quality rice from North Iraq and Middle Euphrates.
'Azzah bailam—Patna rice.
'Azzah peshawari—Peshawar rice, very high quality.
Azyadn—plu. of *yaum*, day.
Azyadn al tashrik—days of drying flesh. The three days' rise at Mina during the *Haj* season. It is one of the five *wajibat* or requisites of pilgrimage.
Azbal—line of hair on horse's belly.
'Azmi—a member of the 'Awazim tribe.
'Aziz—dear one, one who is in favour.

Bab, plu. *abwab*—gate, door.
Bab al 'Ali—Sublime Porte.
Bad al Mashal—fee payable on reclaimed silt-land.
Badda—type of small boat with one mast.
Badawiyah—Badawin woman.
Badia—generic term for nomads who live in the desert, i.e. Badawin.
Badla—the fifth-quality pearl.
Bado—plural of Badawi (pronounced Baduwi), i.e. Arab of the desert.
Baghala—frigate type of dhow with stern windows.
Bahan (al)—name given to flock of lambs and kids.
Bahara, plu. *bahar*—dry sandy water-course.

Glossary

● 154 *Bab*—sea.

Bahra—before a vowel *bahr-*, land, district, low place with water or marsh.

Ba'j—pattern in *ghee* (semi-divide).

Bait (*beit*), plu. *buyūt*—house, building, tent, e.g. *buyūt sha'ar*—hair tents.

Bait Allah—House of God, common name for Mecca.

Bait al mal—house of revenue, Treasury.

Bait al sha'ar—plu. *biyūt sha'ar*, Bedawin tent.

Baitan jan—egg-plant.

Bakhīl—stingy.

Bakkarah—young female camel, generic term.

Bakkūra—camel-stick made of cane.

Balad, plu. *bilād* or *buldān*—town, district, country.

Balam Arkāri—river boat(in use in Basra.

Balam sambūri—type of small dhow used on lower reaches of Shatt al 'Arab.

Balash—Bedawin name for syphilis. See *firingi*.

Bāmia—vegetable known as "ladies' fingers".

Bandr—see *Bunder*.

Bandar—port, harbour, protection.

Bani, plu. of *ibn*—sons of; frequently occurs in tribal names.

Bani 'am—members of a tribe with one male ancestry.

Bani Hājir, *Bani Khālid*, *Bani Yām*, *Bani Yās*—aristocratic Arab tribes.

Baqarah—type of dhow.

Baragh—rice and meat cooked in vine-leaves; also known as *dolma*.

Baras—leprosy.

Barga (*barqa*)—lumbago.

Barguk—isolated part of Nafudh desert.

Bārih (or *Bārah*) *al Thuraiya*—the forty days' north-west wind of the Persian Gulf. Also known as *bārih al Sarāyāt*. Usually blows between 15th April and 27th May. *Bārih al Jauza* or *bārih al kabīr*, a 40-day wind from north-west usually blows during July: also called *al arb'aiyin*.

Barr—the desert (as opposed to sea), land; *nāh'na lal barr*, we went into the desert.

Bashīr—bringer of good tidings, see *bishāra*, good tidings.

Bat—goose. See *Wa'ag*.

Batha, plu. *bathat*, *abathah*—ground broken with sandy nullahs. Broad shallow river bed like *bakara*.

Batil—fast sailing dhow of peculiar design (now almost extinct).

Bātin—depression, shallow valley, e.g. *al Bātin*, famous depression west of Kuwait.

Bātinīyah—famous breed of riding camels from Batinah coast, Oman.

Batn—belly, depression, river-bed.

Battan—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Battūla—a type of woman's mask.

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Baul (or *Bil*)—urine. Female-camel urine is used as a hair-wash and often as a purgative by Badawin men and women. (Camel urine known as *baul hajin*.) 104

Bawara—common heavy anchor used in Kuwait (European shape).

Bayat—assemblage of shopping booths; shopping centre.

Bayir or *Bayir*, plu. *abáyir* or *ba'arir*—ordinary male pack-camel; also used as generic name for camel. *Ahl al bayir*, people of the camel, i.e. true nomadic Badawin.

Barbarjak—breed of small goats with short hair and long ears, said to come from Somaliland in first place, very good milk givers.

Bil (or *Ibil*)—generic term for camels generally, like *dibbash*. Both terms are used to denote the herd of camels.

Bildas—payment to a spy to trace a stolen camel.

Bin—variant form of *ibn*, e.g. Bin Sa'ud.

Bint, plu. *banát*—girl.

Bint al bahr or *Bint al mukhtár*—lit. "girl of the sea" or "captain's daughter."

A pretty pink and silver fish found off Kuwait.

Bint al hardan, or *bint al hawa* (see *gahba*)—prostitute.

Bint al mutar—"Daughter of rain", a small, fat, scarlet spider.

Bint 'amm—first cousin female on father's side.

Bint al Nukhtház—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Bir, plu. *abár* or *bíyár*—well.

Birig or *Brig* (pronounced *brik*)—water jug, companion of *maghasal*, basin.

Birkah, before a vowel *birkat*—pool, cistern, tank.

Birsil—part of stern-piece of *bum*, q.v.

Bir—another part of stern-piece of *bum*, q.v.

Bishára—good tidings.

Bisla—see *'abba*.

B'ism 'Illah—in the name of God, said before eating, etc.

Biyáh—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Bukhnag—small girl's head-covering.

Bukhár—incense.

Bum—largest type of dhow built in Persian Gulf, has good cargo space.

Burga or *burgo*—face mask worn by Badawin women in Arabia (south of Kuwait), also hood for falcon.

Burwa'g—a kind of wild flower used in making *ighi*.

Bustán—wind north-west and west, usually blows between 2nd January and 7th February.

Bustára—type of small dhow (sea-going).

Glossary

104 *Chabla*—part of a *jalibia*, q.v.
Chaf or *Kaff*—distance between extended thumb and forefinger.
Chadaf—fisherman's oar.
Chafan—part of stern-piece of *bâm*, q.v.
Chan'ad—see *Kan'ad*.
Chau—measure of weight in selling pearls.
Chelb—part of *jalibia*, q.v.
Chersh—loot obtained as a result of a raid (see *Kassâl*).
Chifan—(*Kifan*) shroud.
Chim—see *Kimh*.
Chisab—(*Kisab*) small *dhalla*-type woman's camel litter.

Dâl, plu. *dilban*—snake (plural form also used by Badawin for worms in stomach).
Dakhara al hair—change the face of the tent round.
Dagal—part of a *jalibia*.
Dahal, plu. *dahâl*—a natural well with subterranean caverns opening out from the bottom in various directions.
Dahanah, *Dahana*, *Al Dahna*—comparatively hard pebbly ground covered at intervals with parallel sand dunes of varying width. The name, commonly given to the great sandy belt protecting inner Najd, which extends in unbroken line from the Rub' al Khali in the south, up the west side of Hasa province, along the southern reaches of the Summân region and turning north-west finally sweeps towards Jabal Shammar and Hail, leaving these two regions to the south of it. In its north-west course it is known as the *Nafudh*.
Dâid—breast of woman (plu. *dâid*, dual *daidain*, often given as names of hills, etc. See *nahid*).
Dairum—bark of tree used for cleaning teeth. It dyes the lips saffron red.
Dakhâla—protection, sanctuary. The Arab law which ensures protection for a suppliant; *dakhilak hafadhni ya fulan* (I am your suppliant, protect me, So-and-So).
Dakhil—person seeking sanctuary.
Dalag—bracelets (tribal), consisting of mixed coloured beads.
Dalla, plu. *dallal*—brass coffee-pot.
Dallâl—broker, pearl-broker.
Dalw—small leather bucket.
Dâmir—sort of Zouave jacket for men.
Dangiyah—Indian-built dhow closely resembling *bâm*.
Dâr, plu. *diyâr*—house, habitation, courtyard of a house: more commonly known as *haush* in Kuwait.
Dardya—cream-coloured courser (bird). See *darjalan*.

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Darb, plu. *durūb*—road. 104

Darjalaw—cream-coloured courser. See *durfya*.

Dasma al nair—hawker's glove.

Dauha—before a vowel *dauhat*, land-locked bay or large house, e.g. *Dauhat Qudhma* on north side of bay of Kuwait.

Dehen—clarified butter (see *semen*). Used also as hair-oil.

Dera'ah—woman's frock.

Dhaba or *dhabi'a*—hyena.

Dhabi—gazelle, e.g. *Khashm al dhabi*, gazelle's nose, a prominent landmark in Kuwait. See *'afri* and *'idmi*.

Dhabihah—a sheep set apart for killing, often used with *mandhabah*, a sheep set apart for milking, e.g. *dhabihah wa mandhabah*, an expression used for good-will tax voluntarily paid by strangers on arrival in foreign tribal country.

Dhafeiyir—a woman's plait.

Dhafar—to plait.

Dhafir—an aristocratic Arab tribe.

Dhahar—lit. back, *al Dhahar* is a well-known ridge lying 10 miles south of Kuwait and extending parallel to the coast for 30 miles. The same ridge is also known as "the girl's eyebrows", *Laik al hiss* by mariners.

Dhaiqah—before vowel *dhaiqat*, narrow pass.

Dhala'a or *Dhila'a*, plu. *dhila'an*—a small prominent hill, e.g. *Dhala'at al dhaba*, the hyena's mounds, a well-known landmark in Kuwait.

Dhalla—very large, woman's camel litter with wings (see *tajyara*), common to 'Aniza, Dhafir, etc.

Dhalul, plu. *dhalail*—riding camel, as opposed to milch or pack camel.

Dhara—Muntafiq name for *ghaiz*, or tent-divide.

Dhifafa—hospitality.

Dhib—wolf.

Dhif'ah—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Dhilai'ah—diminutive of *dhalul*.

Dhimma—safe keeping. Guardianship.

Dhina—unborn child.

Dhinf'a—mother who has just borne a child.

Dhirwahil—badger.

Dhub—spine-tailed edible monitor lizard.

Dhuhar—noon, sometimes pronounced *dhuhar*.

Dhul Hijjah—the month of pilgrimage (*Haj*).

Dhura—maize, Indian corn.

Dibba—locusts in hopper stage before wings have appeared.

Dibban—worms (literally "snakes") in human body.

Dibbash—see *bil*.

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* 104 *Dibdiba*—type of country covered with scrub jungle or *sijar* or *siyar* as the Badawin calls small trees, bushes, etc. The exact opposite to *gaw'a* country, which is dead flat and devoid of any brushwood of any sort. *Al Dibdiba* is the well-known stretch of country extending for about 30 miles in depth on either side of the great *Bāṭin* depression (100 miles west of Kuwait) and roughly speaking lying between Riq'ai in the south and Al Shiqaq in the north. The *Dibdiba* region contains various forms of *hamḍ* bush in profusion, notably the *rimth* variety, which all contain salt and are good for camels.

Dig—phthisis, consumption. See also *sil*.

Dīrah—the Badawin name for a tribal range, e.g. *dīrat al Munaṣir*, the Munaṣir tribal country.

Dikkāka—common smock.

Dīwān—royal court, hall, reception room, court of justice, sofa. See *majlis*.

Dīwāniyah—portion of tent or house where male guests are received.

Diya or *'Idiya*—blood money. See *fasl*.

Dōlma, dalma—dish of rice and meat wrapped up in vine leaves (probably Turkish word). Also stuffed onions similarly cooked.

Dugs—porpoise.

Dukhn—the Indian *bajri*, millet.

Dukk, plu. *dikāka*—before a vowel *dikkat*, a low hill or hillock, or rolling plain.

Dunkal (*Dunkul*), plu. *dawākil*—mattress.

Duqam—ruling class of the Munaṣir tribe.

Dawwāsah—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Faqa'—truffles.

Fahad or *Nimr*—panther.

Fahada—cheetah.

Fahal—male camel, male, young ram, ram.

Fāhisha, plu. *fawāḥish*—bad woman, prostitute. See *qaḥba*.

Faisa, plu. *faisāt*—prostitute.

Fajar (*fajr*)—dawn.

Fakk—a type of bird trap.

Fak'ij—see *Fijjān*.

Fālij—paralysis.

Fallah—cultivator; peasant, as opposed to nomad.

Faqa'—see *Faqa'*.

Faridla—inedible, stinging fish found in Kuwait waters.

Farīq (pronounced always *farīj*), plu. *firaq, afrāq, afāriq*—division of a tribe, party, sect, quarter of a town inhabited by a special class.

Farkh al chissā—lit. "child of the *chissā*", or small *chissā* (woman's liner).

Farkh al kawā—diminutive travelling litter. See *Farkh al shinah*. [Ch]

Farwah or *Farwah*—long sleeved coat with sheep- or lamb-skin lining.

Fasād—Iraq tribal word for 'diyah, blood money.

Fashlām—official period of family mourning.

Fāsī—female camel over ten years of age.

Fatwah—"shariah fakī". The leech is used as a coin for fevers.

Fenaklah—line of hair behind horse's ear.

Fetwa—documents containing a religious sanction.

Fenākhī—see *fakhsi*.

Fikhsī—name given to Ruler's paid retainers, pln. *fikhsīyah*.

Fikr—see *al fikr*.

Filjān, pln. *fala'ī*—cloth of brown or black coarse cloth woven of sheep's wool or goats' hair for roof of Bedawin tent.

Fillū—horse in its first year.

Finjāl or *finjān*, pln. *finajīl* or *finajān*—coffee cup.

Firsh—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Fraidah—woman's nose ring, large size, as opposed to small size, *khuzāmah*, q.v.

Fritah—that which is sat on, i.e. carpets or bedding.

Fringi or *farangi*—syphilis or Frank's disease. See *Ifranj*.

Fuar or *ifwar*—mushroom.

Fulan—so and so.

Fulāni or *fenākhī*—a type of camel riding-saddle favoured in Southern Arabia.

Fuwwa—wooden water-tank found in pearling boats.

Farwah—see *Farwah*.

Gā'—see *qā'*, earth, tract of land.

Ga'ab—part of hand-loom.

Gabr (*Qabr*)—grave.

Gaghraf—one of variety of salty plants known as *hamāli* (Salsola verrucosa, M.B.).

Gahwa—see *Qahwa*.

Gaidh—see *Qaidh*.

Galāda—name given to any necklace.

Gall—see *gall*.

Gāma (*Qāma*), pln. *giyām*—wooden supports erected over a well between which wooden wheel is fixed to take rope.

Garah, sing. *girba* (*girba*)—goat water-skin.

Garah—horse in its eighth year or older; aged horse.

Garrao—petal-less daisy used in making *igt*.

Garrat 'aiyah—congratulatory greeting made on the return of a dear one.

Gash (*Qash*)—baggage.

Gasr—see *qasr*.

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Gāʿ—fourth-quality pearl.

Gadas—strips of wood sewn into the seat reading exactly where poles support seats.

Gaʿm—small grouper.

Gaʿud—young male camel.

Gaum—any group, following, army, fighting force.

Gawri or Gawi—a species of pigeon with short, round ears. See *Jarbaʿ*.

Gaw—horse of rubbish.

Gawwāsī—see *gawwāsī*.

Ghadāh—'Ajman name for woman's litter.

Ghadīr—quarters in palm (semi-divide).

Ghadīf—fishermen's net.

Ghadīr, plu. *ghudrān, ghudrān*—cave, depression in which water lies for a considerable period like *Hadra*, a temporary rain-water pool.

Ghaghrūf—see *gaghrūf*.

Ghain, plu. *ghuwwān*—pearl diver.

Ghanam (al)—the flocks (sheep). *Ahl ghanam*—sheep-owning tribes.

Ghār, plu. *aghwar, ghiran*—cave, lair, stony place, can be used for troop of raiders.

Gharb—west, e.g. *hawa gharbi*, a westerly wind.

Gharnuk—flamingo.

Gharrās—crown.

Ghassāl—ceremonial washer of the dead.

Ghaus—pearl-diving season.

Ghawwās, plu. *ghawwāṣ*—pearl diver.

Ghayal, plu. *ghiyān*—gazelle or deer. The shepherd tribes of the Muntafiq call their small donkeys *ghiyān*. See *Dhalūl*.

Ghayāl al shadād—pommels of riding saddle.

Ghazya—a raid, or party of raiders, e.g. *ghazzaina*, we raided.

Ghāʿ—camel disease caused by worm fly.

Ghubbiya—kind of grub used for baiting bird-trap.

Ghusul al ras—washing of a woman's hair.

Gim—woman's litter, square type.

Girwiq—a pink solution for sore eyes (much used in towns).

Gilba—crested lark.

Gish-gish—crab; woman's wooden sandals; golden cap worn by brides and little girls in Kuwait on festive days.

Gufa—*gufa al hair*, the back of the seat.

Gufūl—official name for the termination of pearl-fishing period.

Gulaiba—plural of *jalib* or *galib*, well.

Gulwān—third-quality pearl.

Gumaisha—woman's bracelets.

Gurjiyat (Qurjiyat)—name given to Georgian girls (usually bought ones).

Gurus—plaits of hair.

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Gaww—strength; see *gawwi*.

Habdha—child's hammock erected inside the tent. 104

Habel—rope.

Habtajiyah—name given to sheep bred by Qahtan tribe.

Habl or *Habil*, plu. *hibal*—small hills, small dune country, can also mean rope or cable, e.g. *al Habl*, a well-known tract north of Hafar in Iran.

Habla—pregnant. See also *Hamla*.

Hablan—Badawin widow's mourning. See *Hablad*.

Had-had, see *Hud-hud*.

Hablad—widow's mourning.

Hadh—luck, in good sense.

Hadhar or *Hadir*, sing. *hadhari*—town-dwellers, term used by Badawin.

Hadhara or *Hadhariah*—fish traps made of reeds (Kuwait).

Hadhira—wall made of *'arfaj* bushes to keep cold wind out of tent (see *'isma*), the term used by Badawin for town-dwellers.

Hadid—iron; horse bobbles; horse-shoe.

Hadith—sacred traditions of Muslims.

Hadj wahad khalfah—three-year-old female camel.

Hafir, plu. *hafayir*—pit or cavity.

Hafirah—little pit.

Hail—cardamom seed, usually placed in Arab coffee.

Haiya—Badawin name for viper (horned or otherwise). Kuwait Arab's term for any kind of snake.

Haiyak Allah—God grant you life (a welcome).

Haiyir 'alaiha—expression used when a man forces a girl to remain single i.e. keeping her for himself, *hajir*.

Haj or *Hajah*—anything necessary, want, need. e.g. *illi hajah li dirdhim alyum*, I want money to-day; *khabrat haj*, the wanted lake.

Haj—pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajar, plu. *ahjar*—stone.

Hāji, plu. *hujjāj*—pilgrim, especially pilgrim to Mecca.

Hajil—horse with certain markings of good omen.

Hajirah—town or settlement.

Hajir—a man who keeps his female first cousin from marriage with another.

Hākim—ruler, governor, government official.

Hāl—condition, state, e.g. *kaif hālak*, how are you? how is your condition?

Halga—a circular mark or *wasm*, used by the Al Sa'adun Shaikhs of the Muntafiq.

Hallāl—lawful, permitted.

Halwa—sweetmeat, dim. *halaiwa* or *ya halaila*—a term of endearment used with children.

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[194] *Halwah*—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Hāmi—black snake, said to be poisonous.
Hāmul—gold cap for covering head, worn by brides. A chain hangs down from it on each side of the face. See *Tallal*.
Hamād—dry barren region, also name of the Syrian desert.
Hamāh—shaikhs' reserved grazing grounds.
Hamarr—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour; also called *Qurfah*.
Hamaqi—hot-tempered person.
Hamādiyah, plu. *hamādiyan*—wide, shallow and dry water-course leading from high ground gradually to lower ground, e.g. *Hamādiyat al shimāli, al wasti wa al janūbi*, three dry water-courses leading from Qara's region into *Shaqq* depression 30 miles south-west of Kuwait.
Hamdh—desert shrubs salt to taste, there are six of them, all known under common name of *hamdh* (*shanan, 'arfaj, gaghraf, rimth, qirsa, shaharan*).
Hāmila—pregnant (of a woman). See *hubla*.
Hamlah—turtle.
Hammāl—porter.
Hamām, plu. *hamāmān*—pigeon, dove; *hamām al hur*—spotted or Persian dove.
Hamām, plu. *hamāmāt*—bath.
Hammāmi—barber.
Hamrah—a red, edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Hamūla—subsection of a tribe (family).
Hamūr—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Hangarsa—alternative name for *sifi*, q.v.
Haqlah—cotton—poisonous.
Hawi—see *Farkh al hawi*.
Hawi wa 'afia—said by host to guest who has thanked him for his meal.
Hawiyan—said to a person who has had a deep drink of water.
Hay—right, due.
Hayaf—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Harām—forbidden, evil, sinful; evil, sin.
Hārim—a sacred thing or place, e.g. *al makarram*, the women's quarter of the tent, also the city of Mecca, the Great Mosque of Jerusalem.
Hark—an aristocratic Arab tribe.
Harbiyah—Iraqi term for attacking force.
Harīs—a dish of corn and meat pounded together and made into a kind of porridge (eaten during *Ramadhan*).
Harm—salty plant of the *hamdh* family, q.v.
Harra—before vowel *harrat*, plu. *hirar*, a surface of corrugated and fissured lava or scoria, overlying either plain or mountain surface, e.g. *al Harra*.

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Hasad—envy.
Hasbah—measles.
Hashm—honour money, or you give honour to a person; fine.
Hasni (or *Husni*)—fox.
Hassu—pebbles or pebbly ground, e.g. *hassu al dhabi*.
Hathira—wall of *'arfaj* outside tent. See *'Inna*.
Hattáb—woodcutter, plu. *hawátib*.
Haudh, plu. *hiyadh*—reservoir or cistern, also leather watering trough for camels and sheep.
Haufa—bridal tent or mat hut, honeymoon tent.
Hauli—horse in its second year.
Haumah—flat desert place (see north-west corner of Kuwait state).
Haûtah—garden, enclosure or small house, yard.
Hauz, plu. *hizan*—strip of garden ground.
Háwa—wind.
Hawailah—a Badawin game.
Hawaitat—an aristocratic Arab tribe.
Háwan—mortar for crushing coffee-beans.
Hazaim or *Huzaim*—dim. of *hazm*, plu. *huzum*, rough elevated ground, a district in Kuwait neutral zone.
Hazzám—gold waist-band used by Kuwait women worn over *dera'ah*.
Hidna—cessation of war or hostilities.
Hiff—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Hijjil, plu. *hijjál*—massive anklet, gold or silver, worn by women.
Hijrah—flight; more particularly the flight (Hegira) of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622 from which year the Muslims reckon their calendar.
Hijrah, plu. *hijrat* or *hijjar*—house, room, building, e.g. *hijjar al 'Ikhwan*, the townships of the 'Ikhwan.
Hilál—new moon, pattern in *qáta* (tent-divide).
Hindi—Kuwait name for the circumcisor.
Hinna—benna, herb used for staining finger nails, palms of hands and feet, orange-colour.
Hirán—a camel calf.
Hirish—male camel over twenty years.
Hirr—wild cat.
Hirshán—name given to shepherd community, semi-serfs of the Mutair tribe.
Hizan—see *Hauz*.
Hudrdhi—minature dagger carried by Badawin.
Hubara, plu. *habari*—lesser bustard.
Hud-hud—hoopoe.
Hufaira—dim. of *hafirah*, small cavity.

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104 *Hufrah*—before vowel *hufrat*, plu. *hafaiyir*, ditch or hole in the ground.
Hujjah—justification.
Hukara—hikra or *hukra*. Badawin name for shepherd tribes of Iraq. See *shawâwi*.
Hukriyah—name given to Iraq sheep, brown or white.
Hukûmah—government.
Humra—brown camel.
Hûri—lady of Paradise, plu. *huriyah* (the reward of the elect); small dug-out boat carried by larger vessels.
Hurr—species of falcon.
Hurra—famous breed of camel.
Hurrum—species of desert salty bush (Zygophyllum coccineum L.).
Husni—see *hasni*.
Hutaim—a large and very powerful group of non-aristocrat Arab tribes.
Huwâr—young first-born camel (from birth to one year old).
Huwairiyah—prehistoric boat built of palm fronds.

-i—my (suffixed to noun).
'Iblâsah—spy employed to trace strayed or stolen camels.
Iblis—the Devil.
Ibn—son of . . ., *ibn ám*, first cousin. The obligatory mate for an Arab girl is the son of her father's brother, her *ibn 'ám*.
Ibra—small needle.
'Id—festival, e.g. *'Id al fitr*; *'Id al 'adha* or *dhahiyah*.
'Id kum mubarak—a happy *'Id* (reply *iyamkum sa'ida*, may your days be happy).
'Idaira—before a vowel *'idairat*, prominent hillocks, or hillocks rising out of low range of hills, e.g. *'Idairat al hussin*, a district of *al Liyah* near Kuwait.
'Idiyah—blood-price of man slain.
'Idmi—small gazelle, colour whitish as compared with *dhabi*, which is fawn-coloured.
Igt—milk cakes, look like lumps of chalk.
Ihrâm—primitive dress, consisting of two white shawls or towel-like garments assumed by pilgrims on entering the *hâram* area at Mecca, and worn during the whole performance of sacred rites.
'Ikhwan—name given to fanatical brotherhood in Najd.
Illa—until.
'Ilm—learning.
Imâm—religious leader. Name given to Bin Sa'ud by the 'Ikhwan.
Iman—piety, e.g. *al nadhâfa min al iman*, cleanliness comes from piety.
'Inna—wall made of *'arfaj* bushes to keep cold wind out of tent (see *hadhira*).

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Insha'llah—if God will; please God.
Islahat—money compensation for manslaughter or bodily injury. See *'Arf.* 104
Ism—name, e.g. *Taiyib ism*, a township in Najd.
'Iswak—war-cry. See also *Nakkwa.*
'Itfah—lynx or catalan.
Ithil or *Ithyl*, plu. *uthúl*—tamarisk tree (Tamarix articulata).
'Itiqad—conviction, sympathetic magic.
Itzifaq—a coming together.
Izar—loin cloth used by sailors.

Ja'ad—white or black sheepskin covering for riding saddle.
Ja'ada (*al*)—a herb with fever-curing properties (Teucrium polium L). Also used as a purgative.
Ja'ama—double line of hair on horse's chest.
Jabal, plu. *jibál* or *ajbal*—mountain.
Jabali—wind blowing from the mountains; wind north-east by east (also known *na'ashi*).
Jáddah—causeway or high road.
Jadíd, fem. *jadídah*—new, modern.
Jahámah—strayed camels; desert law connected with recovery of lost or stolen camels.
Jaish—camels with fighting men mounted on them.
Jál—stony ridge, not very high cliff, e.g. *Jál-al-liyah*, a ridge in Kuwait.
Jalib—see *qalib*, an unlined well, plu. *gulbán.*
Jalibút or *Jali*—square-sterned boat with upright bow.
Jalla—camel manure, dried and used as fuel.
Jámu—masthead pulley-block of *hám*, q.v.
Jama'a—before a vowel *jama'at*, community or following, e.g. *ya jama'a*, oh my following.
Jamal, plu. *jimál*—ordinary pack-camel (male), or male camel for breeding.
Jámi, plu. *jawámi*—mosque.
Janúb—south.
Jauza—period of summer. See *Saif.*
Jár—neighbour, like *qasir.*
Jarád—common locust, yellow brown.
Jarah—a large wound. See *suwáb.*
Jarbu'—jerboa, kangaroo desert rat.
Járiah—woman slave (term used among Badawin).
Jarjur—shark.
Jarra—track or trail, e.g. *jarrat saiyára*, the tracks of a car.
Jarrab—camel mange.
Jarrah—a goat disease, virulent mange.

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104 *Jau*—a basin in which water collects, a hollow, wide valley, pasture ground.
Jauf, plu. *ajwáf*—vast plain, depression, hollow.
Jauqa—first and second *jauqa* are the second and third recognised periods of the Arabian summer. See *saif*.
Jazirah (before vowel *jazirat*), plu. *jazaiyir* or *juzr*—island.
Jebelli—see *jabali*.
Jedá'ár—five-year-old camel.
Jeddi (*al*)—the North Star.
Jehámа—see *Jahámah*.
Jeház—the bridal gifts of money, clothing, etc., given by prospective husband to bride before marriage.
Jeráb—small gazelle-skin bag for carrying coffee on march.
Jezz—coarse silk.
Jibla—direction of Mecca. See *qibla*.
Jibli—South-west wind.
Jida'—the one with the cut ear ('Ajman word).
Jidd (*jadd*), plu. *ajdád* or *judúd*—grandfather, ancestor.
Jidda—town of Jedda.
Jiddá—large wooden cup or bowl (made from tamarisk wood).
Jidda—horse (fit for riding) in its third year.
Jidri—smallpox; also a sheep disease.
Jiffar—case for holding weapon; scabbard.
Jiffar al tufaq—rifle-bag or carrier.
Jihád—holy war.
Jillál—horse cloth, blanket, rug.
Jináza—corpse, wooden bed for carrying dead.
Jiniyah—6-year-old camel.
Jinn, plu. *jinún*—a spirit who usually resides in the ground; evil spirit (genie).
Jirba (*Qirba*), plu. *garab*, or *qarab*—goat-skin for carrying water.
Jisr, plu. *jusúr*—bridge.
Jiwan—a perfect pearl.
Juss—lime, gypsum.
Juwaziz—attachment used in fixing rope to side of tent.

Kabá—liver.
Kabáb—dish consisting of rissoles made of meat, rice, raisins, etc. (town).
Ká'bah—the *Bait Allah*, or House of God, situate in the great court of the Mosque at Mecca. The famous *hajar al aswad*, or black stone, is built into the wall.
Kabír, fem. *kabirah*, plu. *kibár*—great.
Kadhéri—wild duck.
Kaffiyah—headcloth.
Kahal or *Kuhl*—antimony for putting on eyes (men and women), kohl.
Kaif?—how? *Kaif hálak?* how are you?

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Kalb, plu. *kulab*—dog.
Kan'ád (pronounced *chan'ád*)—"seer-fish" or "Indian salmon".
Kandr—fruit of the *sidr* tree.
Karwán—stone curlew.
Kashm—nose.
Kashta (or *Kashti*)—picnic.
Kátib—scribe or secretary.
Kauliyah—gipsies.
Kaus—damp south-east wind.
Kerim—merciful.
Kessib (pronounced *chessib*)—loot obtained as a result of a raid.
Khabat—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Khabra (before a vowel *khabrat*), plu. *khabári*—lakelet formed by rainwater in hollow ground, e.g. *Khabrat jilhim* in Kuwait.
Khad—pasture land, practically same meaning as *al khalla*, empty places and *al barr*, the outside reaches, i.e. the desert. A Badawin will say to another *khadkum taiyib*? meaning "is the ground good on which you are grazing your flocks?"
Khaddám—falcon-bearers, servant.
Khaddár—part of a *jalibút*, q.v.
Khadra—see *Akhdar*.
Khafs—a natural rocky hollow place, more often than not containing water; *al Khafs*, north of Riyadh, is a favourite camping place for the Ál Sa'ud.
Khalfah—milch camel.
Khálí—empty, uninhabited.
Khalifah—caliph; name of the ruling family of Bahrain Islands.
Khalla—the desert regions, or empty places, e.g. *rah lal khalla*, he has gone into the desert regions.
Khamás—horse in its sixth year.
Khamsah—five. *Al Khamsah*, the five main strains of Arab thoroughbreds.
Khamzar—ring for fourth finger.
Khanchiyah—three or four weeks of the pre-pearling season.
Khanyar—dagger (Iraqi pattern).
Kharíf—autumn.
Kharij or *Kharj*—men's saddle bag, also district in Najd.
Kharúf (or *Fahal*)—young ram, ram for breeding.
Kharza ma al nigar—a round, yellow pebble.
Khashil—necklace made of gold coins. See *sankh*.
Khashm—prominent headland, spur, peak, lit. nose, e.g. *Khashm al 'Afri* in Kuwait, "the gazelle's nose".
Khasir, plu. *Khusur*—bracelets of large amber beads.
Khaswi—small spotted lizard, common in North East Arabia.

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●104 *Khaur*—bay, inlet of the sea.
Kháwah—insurance tax paid by strangers who enter tribal territory not their own.
Khawál—relations of a person on his or her mother's side.
Khawi—companion on road, protector. See *rafiq*.
Khazámo—woman's nose ring, small size with pearl and turquoise mountings.
Khaznah—treasure.
Khibrah—knowledge, experience. *Ahl al khibrah*, wise men, experts, counsellors.
Khidmah—service; fee for service rendered.
Khillal—bodkins used to attach the *ruag* to the tent roof, toothpick. Also used for branding.
Khitab Sulaiman bin Da'úd—Solomon's circle, used to keep ants under control.
Khúso—Badawin dagger.
Khusúr—pair of amber bead bracelets, sing. *khasír*.
Khuwaisat—thick gold bracelets studded with turquoise.
Kifan—see *chifan*.
Kimh (pronounced *Chim*), plu. *Kumuh*—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Kiswah (or *chiswa*)—gift of clothing.
Kitbát—gold ornaments woven into plaits of hair or hung on end of plait.
Kitf (pronounced *chitf*)—shoulder, mountain slope.
Kra'a—series of small ridges on undulating ground, e.g. *Kra'a al Maru* in Kuwait.
Krush—famous breed of horses, belonging to the Mutair.
Kukl—see *kahal*.
Kulaibain (pronounced *chulaibain*)—lit. two dogs, the fifth and hottest period of summer in Kuwait. See *Saif*.
Kunj—alternative name for *Kutiyah*, q.v.
Kút—fort or keep.
Kutiyah—Indian-built dhow closely resembling *baghala*.
Kuwait—diminutive of *kút*, i.e. small fort.

Labbé—'Ajman woman's expression "at your service".
Labbeika—meaning, "here I am at your service", the opening word of the *talbiyat* cry which is meritorious for the pilgrims to Mecca to raise during the performance of the sacred rites.
Lagger—species of falcon (not Arabic).
Lahad—cavity in side-wall of grave in which corpse is laid.
Lahéf—quilt, blanket.
Lahm mashwi—meat roasted in oven.

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Laik al bint—"the girl's eyebrow", a name given by mariners to the *Dhdhar*, well-known ridge south of Kuwait.
Lail—night.
Lattamat—white socks on horse's forelegs.
Leben—buttermilk, as opposed to *rauba*, curdled milk.
Legaha—term used of mare in foal, also used for fertilised date palms.
Lidji—four-year-old camel.
Lifa—piece of coir rope placed in the spout of the coffee-pot to act as a filter.
Lijám—horse's bit.
Luban—incense.
Lúgi—half-breed *salúqi*.
Lukhmah—coarse fish caught in Kuwait Bay, rarely eaten. The Stinging Ray.

Má, ma, mai (often pronounced *moi*), plu. *miyah, amwah*—water, plural often used in sense of sources, springs.
Ma'adán—name given to marsh tribes of Iraq.
Ma'aiyna—collar of small coloured beads worn by some tribal women.
Ma'aliana—full, overflowing, used in referring to lakes or pools.
Ma'araga—cloth saddle without stirrups.
Ma'arifat al dalála—science of guiding.
Ma'arifat al jarra—science of tracking.
Ma'atúq—freed slave.
Ma'aza—herd of full-grown goats (females).
Ma'azib—host; courteous way of referring to the master of a slave.
Mabkhar—burner for frankincense.
Mabrah—spindle for spinning wool. See *maghzal*.
Mabrúk—fortunate, lucky, possessing good qualities.
Madfún—buried; (of legal claims) time-barred.
Madhara—a lamb skin for storing *dehen* or *semen* (as opposed to *'akka*, sheepskin).
Madinah (before vowel *madinat*), plu. *mudun, mudu, madaiyin*—town, important centre.
Madrajah or *madraj*, plu. *madarij*—road, path; in plural, steps.
Madrasah—before vowal *madrasat*, school, university.
Mafraq, plu. *mafariq*—bifurcation, crossing of roads.
Mafrash—carpets spread over the ground.
Mafrúd—young weaned camel from second year.
Maga'ad—sitting place; *maga'ad al zilim*—men's portion of the tent.
Maghassal—basin; place for pilgrims to perform purificatory ablutions before entering sacred precincts of Mecca for the *Haj*.
Maghathir—herd of white camels.
Maghrab (*mughrib*)—sunset.

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104 *Maghzal*—spindle for spinning wool. See *Mubbrah*.
Mahal—abode, quarter.
Mahála—wooden wheel over which rope passes when drawing water from well (see *gáma*); also see *makhtar*.
Mahallah—before vowel *mahallat*, quarter of a town, station, inn.
Mahallibi—a dish of ground rice and milk (among town folk).
Mahatt, Mahattah—before vowel *mahattat*, place of alighting or unloading, station or aerodrome.
Mahfudh—protector.
Mahjan (or *mahqan*)—funnel for filling water-skins, etc.
Mahjar—stony ground.
Mahmása—coffee roaster.
Mahshi—Shaikh Mahshi, stuffed pumpkins or cucumbers.
Maid—kind of small, edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Maidán—open space, vast plain.
Majadím—tent-front support-poles.
Majlis, Mijlis—council (see *Díwán*); reception room; reception.
Makhait—sail-maker's bodkin.
Makhmar—goatskin for making *rauba*.
Makhtar—pin which fastens wooden wheel of well to supports.
Makhúr—name given to baggage camels on march.
Maksar—woman's camel litter (rounded top).
Maktúb—written; "it is written", i.e. fore-ordained.
Malgat—pincers or tongs.
Malha—black camel.
Málik, plu. *malúk*—king.
Ma'mal, plu. *ma'amil*—workshop, factory.
Mambar—pulpit.
Mamlúk, plu. *mamlúkin*—purchased slave, owned by master.
Ma'múr—official.
Manasír—an aristocratic Arab tribe.
Manhús—lung disease of camels.
Manthah—a sheep set apart for milking.
Mankhah—skin bag for making *leben*.
Mansiyah—line of hair on horse's back under saddle, considered unlucky.
Maqbara or *Maqbarah*—burial-ground, graveyard.
Marakib—circular wooden supports of rod holding up threads of the loom.
Marámi—group of three rings worn on second finger by Badawin women.
Maraq or *Marag*—a tasty stew.
Marawdh al khabith—phthisis (see also *diq* and *sil*).
Marba'aniyah—variable wind blowing last week of November and during December.
Margad al harim—women's quarters in tent.

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Margad al rijál—men's quarters in tent.
Marhaba—a word used in greeting a person (probably Turkish).
Markab—tripod on which the coffee-pot is boiled, also Ark of Ishmael of Ruwala tribe.
Markaz—place where flag is planted on ground, headquarters, chief town of province.
Marsa—plu. *mirási*, anchorage, harbour.
Masaicha—desert plant, application of which eases scorpion stings (Haplophyllum tuberculatum Forssk A. Juss).
Mashai—part of a *jalibút*, q.v.
Mashúwah—small craft.
Masjid—plu. *masajid*, place of prayer, small mosque.
Masmár—cloves, sometimes put in coffee.
Masnad, plu. *masanad*—cushion.
Masrab—'Awazim word for *mukrash*, q.v.
Matbakh—kitchen.
Mathdyid—plain straight gold bangles. Wavy gold bangles, *mathdyid al haiya*.
Matlúb—in debt; in arrears with the fasting enjoined for Ramadhán.
Mattárih—another name for a hand loom (see *nattu*).
Mattrah, plu. *mattarah*—mattress for guest to sit on.
Ma yargud wiaha—does not sleep with her.
Mazab—see *mizbah*.
Meshash—see *mishash*.
Mezuda or *Mizuda*—large bag for carrying tent treasures.
Midáf—handle of pinnace oar of ocean-going *búm*.
Middrah—gazelle's horn for pulling down threads when weaving.
Midkhal—husband's entry into his bride's presence.
Midhqál—measure of weight, used in weighing pearls.
Mihlal—place of assembly.
Mijaikim—herd of black camels.
Mijbah—hole in the ground for cooking.
Mijdim—one front pole of tent, plural see *majadim*.
Mijlis—see *Majlis*.
Mikhyal—staff on which shepherd hangs his *'abba* to keep sheep together.
Mil—part of stern-piece of *búm*, q.v.
Milah—salt.
Milaha—salty patch.
Milfa—face or head veil, as opposed to *burqa* face mask.
Milh, plu. *milah*, *milhah*, *amlah*—salt, salt water, salty (adj.).
Mimbar—see *mambar*.
Min—from.
Minakha—inner courtyard.
Minsab—tent peg.

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104 *Minín*—large camel-skin water container.
Minyar—piece of wood lifting threads on loom.
Miraka—leathern apron which hangs in front of a camel saddle, finely woven with fancy colouring.
Mirjahah—wooden tripod to which is hung skin for making *leben*.
Mirján—coral, name given to coral bracelets of Dhafir tribal women.
Mirawihah—wind.
Mirzim—fourth period of summer. See *Saif*; south-east wind of second half of July.
Misáma—pack saddle (camel).
Misha—shuttle.
Mishá'ab—Badawin camel stick, cut with small angular headpiece from the *sidr* tree.
Mishash or *Mushash*—shallow wells in clay area into which rain water percolates, e.g. *Mishash Khalifa*, on road to *Qusur*, Kuwait.
Mishizza—gadget for tightening up threads of woven fabric on loom. See *natha*.
Misht—wooden comb, pattern in *qáta* (tent-divide).
Mismár—horse-shoe nail, also cloves.
Miyah—see *má*.
Mizáda—'Ajman word for *ráwi*, q.v.
Mizáwal—saddle-bags which hang on woman's litter.
Mizba—infant's hammock (Hasa tribes).
Mizra, Mazra'a—sown field, arable land.
Mizúda—small bag for carrying money, *hail*, etc., on the march.
Mu'áidin inshallah—may God give you happy *'Id*.
Mu'allid, plu. *mu'alid*—domestic slave born of slave parents.
Muáshi—name given to camels on move or grazing.
Mubárak—blessed, happy.
Mubarrad—wooden slipper for cooling coffee-beans after roasting.
Mubbrah—spindle for spinning wool or cotton. See *maghzal*.
Mudarraj—constructed in steps.
Mudhaumina—'Ajman name for *dhalla* (litter).
Mudir—director, governor, superintendent.
Mufrud—second year's camel when it no longer drinks from its mother.
Mughbát, plu. *mughabat*—diminutive type of litter used by 'Ajman women.
Mugwár—club-headed stick.
Mugas—pair of scissors, pattern in *qáta* (tent-divide).
Mughassil—professional washer of dead.
Muhailah—distinctive large river craft, Shatt al 'Arab dhow.
Muharram—lit. forbidden, name given to women's end of tent, also Arabic month.
Mujtahid—Shiah religious authority of *'álim*.
Mukhabbal—mad, a senseless person.

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Mukhaddah—pillow, from *khad*, cheek.
Mukhbát—wooden peg for stirring boiling coffee, 'Ajman name for *farkh al chitab.*
Mukrash—bladder, used for storing butter.
Mulk—property.
Mulla—teacher.
Munákh—place where camel kneels down, resting place.
Muntafiq—powerful tribal confederacy in Iraq.
Muqta' or *Maqta'*—ford, or path through marshy ground.
Murauwar—'Ajman name for *chitab* (litter).
Murrái—quail.
Murtachi—attitude of a man leaning on guest saddle.
Musábilah—movement of members of tribes to towns for marketing.
Musainad—small leather cushion which hangs in front of camel saddle to rest leg on.
Mushá[illegible]—holy priests of Najd.
Musul[illegible]—plu. *Muslimín*, a believer in Islám, a follower of the Prophet Muhammad, a Muslim (Moslem).
Muta'awah or *Mutawa'a*—Badawin name for a holy man, priest, or anyone who leads prayers.
Muta'ba—pattern in *qáta* (tent-divide).
Mutadaiyanin—the supporting troops of "those with religion" following up an attack led by Badawin irregulars.
Mutair—a large, aristocratic Arab tribe.
Muthaumina—'Ajman name for *al halla* (litter).
Muthíf—semicircular hut of mats and reeds, guest house.
Mutla'i—east wind, also known as *shargi.*
Mutasannad—attitude of a man leaning against a cushion.
Mutawwif, plu. *mutawwifin*—guide for the pilgrimage to Mecca and Madina.
Muttar—rain; *bint al muttar*, small scarlet spider.
Muwaih—a little water.
Muwaihah (before vowel *muwaihat*)—a little water
Muqliqan—small, edible, flat fish (sole).

Na'aja—ewe.
Na'al—horse-shoe.
Na'am—ostrich.
Na'amiyah—name given to 'Anizah sheep.
Na'ashi—wind north-east by east.
Nabi, plu. *anbiyá*—prophet.
Nabuk—another name for *sidr* tree, q.v.
Nabwa—hillock.
Nadh or *Nadhah*, plu. *andhah*—vast open tract.
Nadhid—place in tent for piling bedding, etc. See *Qash.*

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104 *Nafúdh* or *Nufudh*—sandy desert waste where dunes are blown into horse-shoe shaped hillocks. The Great Nufúdh lies between Hail and Jauf al 'Amr.

Nágá—female camel that has had calf; eight-year-old camel, when she is allowed to breed.

Nága-tin-bichir—female camel which has its first calf.

Nagis—see *Najis*.

Nahr, plu. *anhur*, *anhar*, *nuhúr*—river, stream or canal.

Najdiyah—name given to Najd breed of sheep (black with white marking on head and smaller tails).

Najis, *nagis* or *naqis*—unclean.

Najran—Province of Yemen.

Nakhil—palm trees, palm grove.

Nakhl—palm tree.

Nakhwa—war-cry, *'iswah* has like meaning.

Naqíb, plu. *nuqaba*—head of community, e.g. Naqíbs of Basra and Baghdad, Naqib al Ashraf, the head representative of Sharifial clans.

Naqis or *Nagis*—see *najis*, unclean.

Naqrur—kind of flat fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Náshi—see *Na'ashi*.

Nashuk—term used for snuffing of a camel.

Nasr or *Nisr*—vulture.

Nassi or *Nussi*—a grass which grows in the desert (Aristida plumosa L.).

Natara—the watching of newly wed bride and groom by spoil-sport relatives.

Natha—flat piece of wood for tightening threads when weaving. See *Mishizza*.

Nattah—circular leather mat for baby to rest on.

Nattu or *Natu*—hand-loom (tent).

Naukhada—captain of a sailing boat.

Nauwakh al dhalúl—to make the camel kneel.

Nejd or *Najd*—plateau or elevated ground.

Nifl—herb (Trigonella stellata), used in women's hairdressing.

Niga or *Niqa*—Badawin term for declaration of war, e.g. *mardud al niga 'alaikum*, war is declared on you.

Nimr—panther. See *Fahad*.

Niqa', plu. *niqá'*—flat country where water stagnates, e.g. *Um Niqa* in Kuwait.

Niqrah or *Nuqrah*—before a vowel *nuqrat*, cavity, pit, depression, e.g. *Niqrat as S'aiyid*, ten miles south of Kuwait.

Nis—porcupine.

Nisá, plu. *niswán*—woman.

Nufuan—see *nafúdh*.

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Nuhaid—dual *nuhaidain*, lit. "breast of maiden", name given to prominent hills resembling a maiden's breasts, e.g. *Nuhaidain* hills south of Sirra fort in Kuwait. 104

Nuqtah—plu. *nuqat*, spot, point, military post.

Núra—lime, also a woman's name.

Nuwaibi—kind of flat fish caught in Kuwait harbour.

Paridla—see *Faridla*.

Qá'—(normally pronounced Ga'), ground, tract of land.

Qabilah—plu. *qabá'il* or *qabáiyil*, Badawin name for a tribe.

Qabr—plu. *qubur*, tomb.

Qádhi, plu. *qudhat*—judge, magistrate who interprets the religious law of Islam.

Qáfilah (before a vowel *qáfilat*), plu. *qawáfil* (pronounced *jáfila* as a rule)—caravan.

Qafr—desert without water or vegetation (probably word *cafard* or desert madness used in French Foreign Legion, derived from this word).

Qahba (*Gahba*), plu. *qaháb*—prostitute. See *fáhasda, bint al háwa, bint al harám.*

Qahtan—an aristocratic Arab tribe.

Qahwa—coffee, or place selected to make coffee in tent (see *wujár*).

Qaidh (pronounced *gaidh*)—late summer, the hottest period of Arabian summer just preceding rains. See *Saif.*

Qal'ah—before a vowel *qal'at*, fort, citadel.

Qalb—heart, centre.

Qalib, plu. *qulbán*—desert well, always pronounced *jalib.*

Qalim—Persian rug.

Qa'ma—see *Ga'ma.*

Qantárah, plu. *qanátir*—bridge.

Qara'a—bare wide plain entirely devoid of trees or brushwood.

Qara'a—bareness.

Qarah—(pronounced *ga'rah*), depression, low ground, pit or hollow in sand bed.

Qárah, plu. *qárát*—isolated hill, e.g. *al Qárah*, hill near Hufuf.

Qarfah—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour; also called *Hamam.*

Qarib—(pronounced *jarib*), close at hand, dim. *qaraiyib* or *garaiyib.*

Qarn, plu. *qurún*—horn, projecting hill.

Qaryah or *Quryah*, plu. *qaryat, qiryat, quryat*—village, hamlet.

Qash or *Gash*—baggage.

Qasír—plu. *qusara*—tent-neighbour (see *gasír*), like *jár.*

Qasr, plu. *qusúr*—fort, palace, castle.

Qáta or *Gáta*—tent partition, divide.

Qatta or *Gatta*—sandgrouse.

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104 *Qaum*—fighting-force, following, *qaum al Duwish*, the following of Al Duwish.

Qauq—high round sandhill, plu. *qiqan*.

Qawasim—an aristocratic Arab tribe.

Qawwád (*gawwád*)—procureur, pimp.

Qázi—Persian form of the Arabic *Qádhi* (q.v.) frequently preferred by English speakers.

Qibla (*jibla*)—towards Mecca. The direction in which the Muslim turns to pray.

Qirba—(see *jirba*), water-skin, plu. *garab* or *qarab*.

Qissah, plu. *qisás*—story, tale.

Qubaisa—owl.

Qubbah, plu. *qubáb*—dome, cupola.

Qumfidh—hedgehog.

Qur'an—the Muslims' sacred book (Koran).

Qurun—side-plaits of hair.

Qusair—dim. of *qasr*.

Qusara—body of laws and customs relating to mutual obligations of tent-neighbours.

Quwah—strength.

Ra'aiyah—flock of sheep.

Rab', plu. *riba'*, *rabu'*, *arbu'*, *arbá'*—home, dwelling. Portion of tent set apart for the men of the following; See *Jama'a*.

Rába—six-year-old camel.

Raba'a—men's portion of the tent where male guests are received.

Rabábah, plu. *rabáb*—Badawin violin with one string, frowned on by Wahhabis.

Rabat—stud.

Rabi' (pronounced *rabia*)—spring (season).

Raddah—three or four weeks of the post-pearling season.

Rafiq—lit. friend, comrade, a man taken from the tribe through whose territory a traveller intends to pass. He insures him against all molestation on part of any member of tribe. See *khawi*.

Ráhah—before a vowel *ráhat*, rest, repose.

Rahat—mill stone.

Rahla—camels carrying loads to market.

Rahmah—blessing.

Rai al bait—householder; master of the tent; head of the family.

Ra'is, plu. *ra'asa*—chief, leader.

Ráiyah—a camel herd. Each herd consists of 70 camels.

Raiyat—woman's dress put up like a flag on a pole to welcome return of a relative or the arrival of an important guest.

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Raiyat al bait—mistress of the tent.
Rajul, plu. *rijál, arjal*—man.
Ramád—sore eyes.
Ramadhán—the lunar month during which Muslims fast daily from before sunrise till after sunset.
Raml, plu. *rimál*—sand.
Ramlah, plu. *rimál*—sandy reach, sandy area.
Ramrám—a herb which has anti-snake bite properties according to Badawin (Heliotropium undulatum, Vahl., or H. cignosum). Also used as a mouth-wash.
Ras, plu. *ru'us*—head, promontory.
Rashaida—non-aristocratic Arab tribe famous for its huntsmen and desert guides, originally serfs of the Mutair.
Rashúsh—herb used as hair-wash.
Rasúl—prophet.
Ratab—fresh dates.
Rauba, roba—curdled milk.
Raudha, plu. *raudh, raudhat, riyádh*—a wide open vale or depression containing good grazing, owing to rain water having formed a lake during winter and kept ground moist, e.g. *Raudhatain*, the two *raudhas* on the Kuwait–Zubair road near Safwan.
Rawagu al bait—attach the *ruag* (back and side curtains) of the tent.
Ráwi, plu. *ruwi*—camel water-skin, generic term. See *minún* and *thilaithi*.
Rayál—Badawin way of emphasizing the word *rajul*, a man; a man indeed.
Rhím—largest of the Arabian gazelle.
Ribyan—prawns.
Rigaiyah or *Riqá'i*—swallow (bird).
Rih—name given by Badawin to all aches and pains such as rheumatism, etc., wind.
Riha—smell, usually of harmful kind, bad for wounds.
Rijim, plu. *rijúm*—cairn, heap of stones, a prominent feature or peak, e.g. *Um rijim* in Kuwait.
Rimdh—salty plant, included under term *hamdh*.
Riqá'i—see *rigaiyah*.
Risan—headstall for camel or horse.
Ritbah, plu. *artab*—semicircular wood fasteners on which the ropes are fastened to the edge of the tent.
Riyadh—see *raudha*, capital of Sa'udi Arabia.
Riyál or *rial*—the Maria Theresa dollar, the most common medium of exchange in Arabia. All bear date 1788, though coins are still minted.
Roba—see *Rauba*.
Ruag, plu. *rawwag*—long strip of curtain which closes the back and side of the tent, usually four strips sewn together.
Rubá—abode.

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104 *Ruba*—horse in its fifth year.
Rufga—safe conduct.
Ruh—soul, spirit.
Ruwala—section of the 'Anizah tribe.
Ruz—rice (see *aysh* or *aish*), word *ruz* mostly used in Syria and Palestine.

Sa'ad—circular spot of hair on horse's forehead.
Sa'af—stalks or fronds of date palm.
Sabkhah, Sabakhah (before a vowel *sabkhat* and *sabakhat*), plu. *sibákh*—saline depression, salt ground, salt marsh, always slippery and moist especially if south wind blows. After rain such ground is impossible for camels. Salty areas seem particularly prone to mirage effects in summer and winter.
Sabúr—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Sádah—plu. of *saiyid*, descendant of Prophet.
Sadda—barrage or dam.
Sadu—hand-loom. See *Nattu* and *Mattárik*.
Safari (pronounced *sfiri*)—period in early autumn just before the rains.
Safát—market place, open space for Badawin to buy necessaries.
Safi—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Safifa—hangings to decorate camel saddle.
Safina—river craft in Iraq with rounded bottom, a large craft.
Safrah—light-fawn camel.
Saggár—falconer; trainer of hunting hawks.
Sagwa—see *Saqwa*.
Sahar—witchcraft, spell (*sahára* is a woman caster of spells).
Sahara—lungs.
Sahara—wide waterless desert, like *qara'a*, only with less vegetation.
Sahára—box in which lady of tent keeps her treasures; witch, spell-binder.
Sahil or *Sahl*—easy, smooth.
Sahm—share, used when tribe divides booty after a raid.
Sahuh—an Arab tribe.
Saib—hauler of rope bringing pearl diver to surface, plu. *siyáb*.
Sa'ida—happy.
Saif—summer. Subdivided into 13-day periods, thus—*saif*, early summer, first *jauza*, second *jauza*, *mirzim*, *kulaibain*, *suhail*. The period *mirzim* to *suhail* is known as *qaidh*, late summer.
Saif, plu. *suyúf*—sword.
Saif—a pattern in *qáta* (tent-divide).
Saih—running water.
Saihad—hillock.
Sail—torrent after rain, running water, *sail al ma*, a rain-rivulet; to pour down in a torrent.

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Saiyid, plu. *sádah*, *sádát*—master, lord, title of one descended from the Prophet through Fatima his daughter. 104

Sakan—habitation.

Sakar—kind of hunting falcon.

Sakbah—current.

Sakhal wahshi—wild goat or *thar* of Oman.

Sakhla—goat.

Sakhul—kids, lit. plu. of *sakhla*.

Sákin, plu. *sukkán*—inhabitant.

Salaf—loan, advance given to pearl divers for support of their families at home. See *tisqán*.

Saláh—arms, weapons.

Saláhi—grey wagtail.

Salám 'alaikum—peace be upon you. (Reply is *'alaikum as salám*: on you be peace.)

Sália—a type of bird trap.

Salíb—the Christian cross.

Salláf—the leader of a tribe or family when on the march.

Salúqi or *Salúgi*, plu. *salag*—Arab greyhound used for hunting hares and gazelle.

Sambúq—pearling boat.

Samil, plu. *samlan*—special sheepskin for making *leben* or buttermilk.

Sammu or *Sam*—expression used by host to guest when meal is ready for eating; "pray fall to".

Sána, plu. *Sanna*—servant class among tribes, whose trade is metal-working, etc.

Sanad—deed, deed of purchase.

Sanah or *Sanat*—year.

Sanat al Hamra—the red year (1932), the red sand-storm visitation.

Sanat al Jahrah—the year of Jahrah (1921), Battle of Jahrah victory.

Sanat al Rahma—the year of mercy (1918), the great influenza visitation.

Sanat al Sibila—the year of the Battle of Sibila (1929).

Saniya—round copper tray for serving meals; *saniya abu kursi*, "tray father of the chair", i.e. tray with pedestal base.

Sankh—necklace of gold coins. Kuwait term for *khashil*.

Saqwa—poison, love potion. See *sim*.

Sarár or *Sarrár*—pair of small sticks eight inches long, used for tying up camel's udders.

Sardáb—cellar, underground room for protection against heat in summer.

Sarífah, plu. *sarafíf*—booth made of poles (*chandals*), covered with mats (*bu'ári*).

Sarfya—armed party.

Sarkál—junior shaikh of a tribe of cultivators (Iraq).

Sarrár—see *Sarár*.

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104 *Saru*—line of hair on horse's neck.
Satúr—bow of *búm*, q.v.
Sauda—black camel.
Saujar—short knickers worn by some townswomen.
Saumar—a black stain or dye used on women's feet in towns.
Sauq wa Qaud (*Gaud*)—desert law connected with recovery of stolen or lost camels by friendly agreement.
Sawab—a small wound. See *jarah*.
Sawai—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Sawíb—wounded man.
Sba'a—subsection of the 'Anizah tribe.
Sbei—an aristocratic Najd tribe.
Sbúr—scouts.
Semen or *semn*—clarified butter made from sheep's milk, universally used among Arabs for cooking purposes. See *dehen*.
Sha'ák—Kuwait negress addicted to unnatural vices.
Sha'al—herd of brown camels.
Sha'alah—brown camel.
Sha'b—following, tribe, party.
Shabbuth—kestrel hawk.
Shaddd—camel riding-saddle covered with sheepskin.
Sháhid—witness; silver or gold ring worn on forefinger with large turquoise setting.
Sháhín—shahin falcon.
Sha'ib, plu. *shu'ab*, *shi'ab*, *sha'aban*—water-course, ravine, mountain cleft.
Shaikh (or *Sheikh*)—head of a tribe or house, an old man or religious leader.
Shaikh (or *Sheikh*) *mahshi*—stuffed pumpkins or cucumbers.
Shaikhah—chief wife of a shaikh.
Shalhah (*shalhat*)—strip of land formed by silt along river bank reclaimed for cultivation. See *Shuwati*.
Sha'm—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Shamál—cool, dry north-west wind.
Shámi—north-west by west wind.
Shammar—an aristocratic Arab tribe.
Shanada—ammonia.
Shanaitir—chicken-pox.
Shaq ẓij—line of hair of bad omen on horse's throat.
Shaqiq—split or torn.
Shaqq—split, fissure, valley, e.g. well-known depression in Kuwait *al Shaqq*.
Sharaf—pride or honour.
Shardthi—long-eared jerboa.
Sharbat—coffee stock or old brew, also sweet lemonade in towns.
Shargi (*sharqi*)—east wind (also known in Kuwait as *mutla'i*).

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Sha'ri—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Shari'a or *Shari'ah*—religious law of Islam.
Sharif, plu. *Shuraſa*—honourable, noble; member of Sharifian family of Hijaz.
Sharin—second-quality pearl.
Sharqi—eastern; east wind.
Shat finajil or *finajin*—brass case for holding coffee-cups.
Shatra—short-eared goats.
Shawáwi—shepherd tribes of North-East Arabia and Iraq, sing. *shâwi* (see *hukara* or *hukra*).
Shâwi, plu. *shawâwi*—shepherd, goatherd. Term used by townsfolk.
Shawiyah—Iraqi name for shepherd tribes as a whole.
Sheikh—see *Shaikh*.
Shenúf—pattern in *qâta* (tent-divide).
Shi'ah—sect of Islam, as opposed to Sunni, etc. Adherent of this sect.
Shibbr—span.
Shim—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Shima—honour.
Shimál—north-west wind common to Najd, Persian Gulf and Iraq.
Shinaitir—chicken pox.
Shinan—salty bush, one of the six varieties of *hamdh* (Amabasis setifera, Moq.).
Shinkar—hooks on either side of woman's litter, to hang saddle-bags on.
Shita—winter.
Shu'ai—small pearling or fishing boat.
Shubaram—see *Hamdh*.
Shukaili—ill-omened horse with two white legs (near hind and off fore).
Shumahi—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Shuqqa, plu. *shiqâq*—depression in surrounding country.
Shuraſa—see *Sharif*.
Shuruf (*al*)—the sacred black camel herd of the Mutair.
Shuwati—strip of land formed by silt along river bank reclaimed for cultivation. See *Shalhah*.
Siais—seven-year-old camel.
Sidr—a tree whose leaves are used for washing women's hair, also for washing the dead (Zizyphus Spina-Christa L. Willd.).
Sif—sea front, beach, landing stage.
Sifari (pronounced *sfiri*)—early autumn; September.
Siflah—lower part, e.g. *Jariya siflah*, name of 'Ikhwan village in Summán, North-East Arabia.
Sifra—circular leather mat, serving as "table-cloth".
Sikkah (before a vowel *sikkat*), plu. *sikâk*—*sikkat* (*al*) *hadid*, the iron road, railway.
Sil—phthisis, consumption (see *diq*); also known as *maraudh al khabith*.

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104 *Silsilah* (before vowel *silsilat*), plu. *salásil*—chain, unbroken succession.
Sim—poison. See *saqwa*.
Sim al simach—fish-poison. Also used for killing head-lice.
Simanah—redstart.
Simsim—sesame seed.
Sinn—anchor consisting of flat stone with spike at top and underneath, for use on rocky bottom.
Sirhán—lion.
Sirra—navel.
Sirwál—trousers, men's or women's.
Siyáb—see *Saib*.
Siyahud—wind-swept mounds.
Subá—horse in its seventh year.
Subáha—husband's morning gift of money to wife after marriage consummated.
Súf—ball of wool.
Suff—oar of pearling boat; blade of pinnace-oar of ocean-going *búm*, q.v.
Suhail—Canopus. Final period of summer, see *Saif*; September wind.
Suhaili—South wind, common in Kuwait. Usually blows between 13th March and 10th April.
Sulába—a type of bird trap.
Sulaimaníyah—cat's-eye stone, said to extract scorpion poison if applied to part affected. The Shammar Badawin's name for small lizard otherwise known as *Kharwi*.
Sulubba (sing. *sulubbi*, plu. *sulaib*)—generic term for depressed community in Arabia, said to be descended from followers of Crusaders.
Summán—term used to denote a ridge, high land or raised gravelly area covered with rocks, stones or pebbles, as opposed to sandy tracts in the vicinity. There are many Summan areas in Arabia, but the one most commonly spoken of is the country of the Mutair ('Ilwa) tribe. This roughly extends from Thamami (southern end of Batin valley near Kuwait) to Nta' village in mid Hasa (exclusive of latter). In other words, it extends along the north side of the *dahana* belt of sand which protects inner Najd.

The above region is covered with red sandstone rocks and sandy hollows. It contains very good grazing after rains and the *sidr* or *nabuk* tree grows luxuriantly there. These trees are prized and guarded by the mutair shaikhs as a tribal article of value. From the *sidr* tree is cut the universally used camel stick *mishd'ab*.

Sunna—custom, usage, divine law, tradition, meritorious.
Sunni—lawful, *Sunni* Muhammadan as opposed to *Shi'ah*. See *shi'ah*.
Suq, plu. *aswáq*—bazaar, market place.
Surra—disease-carrying fly dangerous to camels (non-Arab word).
Suwáb—small wound.

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Suyúf, sing. *saif*—swords; two hair lines on horse's belly. 104

Ta'am—food supplies.
Ta'as, plu. *ta'ús*—high sand-dune.
Tabbar—woodcutter's chopper.
Tafadhalu or *Thafadhalu*—(host to guest) welcome!; "pray fall to".
Taffah (before vowel *taffat*)—tract of rough, low, hummocky ground near seashore, e.g. *Taffat al Athami* in Kuwait Neutral Zone.
Tahal—a sheep disease.
Taifa—section of a tribe.
Tair, plu. *tuyúr*—bird; more especially, hawk.
Tais or *Téẓ*—he-goat.
Taiydra—aeroplane, name given to *dhalla* to-day (large, woman's camel litter).
Taiyib, fem. *taiyibba*—good, excellent, pleasant.
Tal, plu. *tulúl*—mound, small hill.
Tallah—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Tallal—side chain hanging down from *háma* (gold cap).
Talqin—the ceremony of singing the praises of the dead person by the washer.
Tama'—cupidity.
Tamar—dates.
Tamáta—tomatoes.
Tammam—perfect, pure, intact.
Tanb, plu. *atnáb*—rope of tent.
Tarachi—woman's earrings.
Tarfah—dwarf tamarisk.
Tariq, plu. *turúq*—road, path.
Tarrija, plu. *tara'ij*—strip of webbing fixed on inside of tent to take the strain of the ropes.
Ta'ús, sing. *ta'as*—high sand dunes in dune country, usually horseshoe-shaped.
Tawaf—ceremonial circumambulation of the Ka'abah when performing the Haj pilgrimage.
Tawásha—business of going out to pearl banks and buying pearls on spot.
Tawáwish—see *Tawwásh*.
Tawíl, plu. *tuwál*—long; also name of a copper bar coin current in Hasa.
Tawwásh, plu. *tawáwish*—merchant going out to banks to buy pearls direct from boats. See *tawásha*.
Téẓ—see *Tais*.
Thafadhalu—see *Tafadhalu*.
Thaif—guest.

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104 *Thamilah*—before vowel *thamillat*, plu. *thimdiyil*, shallow water-hole in bed of a dry water-course or *bahara*. Usually from two to six feet deep, e.g. *Thamilat 'Atul*, *Thamilal Turki*, both in Kuwait.

Thammam—a kind of coarse grass (Panicum turgidum, Forssk.).

Thamran—salty plant included under term *hamdh*.

Thar—wild goat of Oman.

Thaub—article of women's dress. Also woman's shroud.

Thaub shillahát—white smock with long wide sleeves, as opposed to *dishdásha*. Worn by men.

Theluth—a salty *hamdh* bush.

Thena—horse in its fourth year.

Thilaithi—water container made from half a camel skin.

Thob—see *thaub*.

Thuraiya—Pleiades, pattern in the *qdta* (tent-divide), gold coins on a woman's *thaub* or overdress.

Tib—sweet-smelling wood, e.g. *hát tib*, bring incense; *tataiyabu*, be pleased to take incense.

Timmin—rice.

Tin—clay, loam, fig.

Tiráhah—fee paid to man who voluntarily restores straying camels to owner.

Tisqám—loan given when diver returns from pearl banks.

Tisyar—Iraqi tribal word for a safe-conduct man who accompanies another through enemy country, like Badawin *rafiq*. Also used in Iraq as the equivalent of *wejh*, q.v.

Tufaq—rifle.

Tulli—male lamb, e.g. *al tullian*, the herd of male lambs for eating.

Turri—part of a *jalibút*, q.v.

Tuwál, plu. of *tawíl*—the long places, is commonly used to denote certain areas owned by the Dhafir and Mutair tribes, e.g. *Tuwál al Dhafir*, *Tuwál al Mutair*, the long places of the Dhafir and ditto of the Mutair.

'Udh—sweet-smelling wood burnt as incense.

'Udhkul—to enter.

'Ugla—see *'Agla*.

'Uhaimir—south-east wind during November.

'Ulema, plu. of *'álim*—religious leader, priest.

Um, *umm*, plu. *ummahát*—mother, e.g. *umm 'irmum* or mother of bones. (locality in Kuwait).

Ummahá—"O Mother", exclamation of surprise.

Um, al 'Aiyál—"mother of the children", lady of the house or tent. See *raiyat al bait*.

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Imaniyah—famous breed of riding camel from Oman.
Imm al Judairah—a game, similar to *hawailah*.
Imm Raugella—article of women's dress.
Irdua—a pattern in the *ǫdta* (tent-divide).
Ushr, plu. *'ushúr*—tithes, or one-in-ten tax.
Utaiba—an aristocratic Arab tribe.

Va—and.
Va'al—wild goat, Arabian ibex.
Va 'alaikum as salám—and upon you be peace.
Vadha—white camel, also name given to women.
Vádi, plu. *widyán*—water-course, valley, bed of stream.
Vaggiyah—measure of weight, approximately 5 lbs.
Vahar—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Vahbiyah—deed of gift.
Vakar al Tair—stand for falcon to perch on.
Vakil, plu. *wukala*—agent, deputy, steward.
Valad, *Veled*, *wald*, *wuld*, plu. *aulád*, *awalad*—boy, son of, descendant, e.g. *walad 'ám*, first cousin male on father's side.
Valádat (or *Thind'at*)—term used for woman who has just borne a child.
Váli, plu. *wulát*—regent, or governor of a province.
Vólid—father.
Vallah!—by God!
Vaqf, plu. *auqáf*, *wuqúf*—land held in trust for religious purposes.
Varaqa—document, writing.
Vasáqah—restitution of lost or stolen camels.
Vasat—ring for third finger of a woman.
Vásil—section of Mutair tribe.
Vasm—tribal camel brand marks, also rainy season of late October and November.
Vówi—jackal.
Vaẓir—minister.
Vaẓẓ or *Bat*—goose.
Vejh—security, lit. face.
Vejh al bait—the face of the tent (front).
Vejh nabi'ak—lit. the face of your Prophet (the reply to *garrat 'ainak*).
Vird—watering of camels at wells.
Viẓẓ—sea-horse.
Vudhaihi—oryx.
Vufah—loyal.
Vujar—shallow circular hole in ground used as a fireplace for making coffee.
Vurral—poisonous snake-headed monitor.

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104 *ya*—O! (used before noun or proper name).
Yad, yed—*yad al mahmása*, metal rod for stirring coffee berries; *yad wal háwan*, pestle and mortar.
Yáhi—cold north wind, common in Kuwait.
Yakhakh—carmine-coloured locust.
Yakhur—stables.
Yám—ancestor of 'Ajman and Murra tribes.
Yamín—right hand.
Yamyam—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Yanam—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour.
Yárab—said to be son of Qahtan, ancestor of Arabs.
Ya'sub—bee.
Yaum, plu. *ayyám*—day.
Ybbah!—"O Father", exclamation of surprise.
Yellah—salt venison, sun-dried.
Yemma—part of a *jalibút*, q.v.
Yimkin—perhaps.
Yisár—left hand.
Yumma—"O mother", exclamation of surprise.

Za'alan—angry,
Zababit—kind of shell-fish.
Záfáran—saffron, made into tea, sometimes put into coffee for flavour.
Zakát or *Zikát*—taxes having religious sanction behind them.
Zam Zam—the holy well in the Great Mosque at Mecca, supposed to be the water which saved the life of Hagar in the wilderness.
Zarág—sandy-coloured thin snake with dark lines down its body, non-poisonous.
Zarár—gold medallion with turquoise setting worn in middle of neck especially by Muntafiq women.
Zarúqah—small *baqarah* with one mast.
Zarqúr—sparrow or blue jay.
Zaur or *Zor*—long cliff-like range of hills having gentle slope on one side and steep escarpment on the other, e.g. *al Zaur* hills on the north side of bay of Kuwait.
Zebút—plu. *zababit*, sea-shell used in fortune telling.
Zernik—arsenic.
Zib—penis.
Zibún—an article of men's clothing, also worn by women under the *thaub*.
Zubaidi—kind of edible fish caught in Kuwait harbour; the Indian pomfret.

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THE 'ANAZAH TRIBES*

TOUVIA ASHKENAZI

619 101 TO THE RABI'A GROUP[1] belong the 'Anazah and the closely related 'Asad who live near each other to the north of the Wâdi Rumma.[2] The Pilgrim Road from Baṣra[3] to Medina[4] crosses their territory. The 'Anazah, who are scattered throughout the peninsula of Arabia, Syria and 'Irak, are divided [601] into a Southern and Northern branch. All the tribes, and all the clans of the 'Anazah tribes, in the opinion of the ar-Rwala, have a common father and therefore are they beni al-'amm, their paternal cousins.[5] They are called by many travellers the 'Anazah nation.[6] The 'Anazah of the Syrian desert are the most

128 * Because of limitations of special type available native words are given in the text without diacritical marks. A list showing the proper orthography is given at the end of this article—Editor.

113 1 *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, 1938, pp. 176-178; see tribal descent of Arabian Bedouins, Carl Raswan, *The Black Tents of Arabia* (Boston, 1935), p. 232; cf. Reynold A. Nicholson, *A Literary History of the Arabs* (1933), p. xix, "The Descendants of Rabia"; Philip K. Hitti, *History of the Arabs* (3rd ed., revised, 1946), pp. 93, 280, 502 n. l; L. Massignon, *Annuaire du monde musulman* (3rd ed., 1929), pp. 95, 101, 106, 131, 177, 439; Charles M. Doughty, *Travels in Arabia Deserta* (New York, 1946), vol. 2, p. 477.

2 *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, vol. 1, p. 374; cf. *First List of Names in Arabia (N. W. and S. W.)* (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, Royal Geographical Society, December, 1931, p. 8 (Rima, Wâdi ar: wadi, 160 km south of Hail; Arabic *A* [for Arabic forms see list at end of this article]). See also David George Hogarth, *The Penetration of Arabia: a Record of the Development of Western Knowledge Concerning the Arabian Peninsula* (New York, 1904), Rumma, W. er –, pp. 164, 184, 190, 208, 233, 239. 273, 277, 285, 288 ff., 296 ff., 306, 316, 326, 340, 341.

3 Basra: pr. Basra (sharp s); Arabic *B*.

4 Medina: 350 km north of Mecca; conv. for Arabic *C* – Al Medina; formerly Arabic *D* – Yathrib.

[104] 5 The word duriyye, "descendants," is replaced among the ar-Rwala by the word dana which designates very distant descendants irrespective of whether they have actually sprung from a common ancestor or whether the relationship is due to adoption. This term is employed particularly by the 'Anazah. Dana, "descendants": John Lewis Burckhardt employs this term in 1810 *(Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys* [2 vols., London, 1830], vol. 2, pp. 4-6); cf. Alois Musil, *The Manners and Customs of the Rwala Bedouins* (New York, 1928), pp. 47-50; Victor Müller, *En Syrie avec les Bédouins* (Paris, 1930), p. 113; *Les tribus nomades et semi-nomades des etats du Levant placés sous mandat français* (Beyrouth, July, 1930), p. 7.

6 Alois Musil, *Arabia Deserta* (New York, 1927), p. 1; Burckhardt, *Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys*, p. 176; Carl Raswan, *Tribal Areas and Migration Lines of the North Arabian Bedouins* (Geographical Review, vol. 20, no. 3, 1930), p. 494; *idem, Vocabulary of Bedouin Words Concerning Horses* (Journal of Near Eastern Studies, vol. 4, no. 2, 1945), p. 97.

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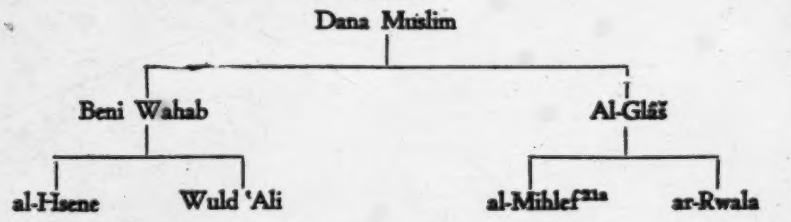
619 622 from Damascus as far as al-'Ela',[19] in return for which he received a large sum of money from the Turkish Government. In the oasis of Heybâr several families of Wuld Sleyman and the Wuld 'Ali still have their palms. The Serahin, who belong to the as-Sba'a tribe and obey the chief of the kin of Abu-Sama, have their fellahin there.[20]

The house of Sa'ûd is a descendant from the 'Anazah branch, who further belong to the Maṣâlîh. King 'Abd el-'Azîz Eben Sa'ûd honors and appreciates the feelings of these 'Anazah, and especially those belonging to the Maṣâlîh. According to Hafiz Wahbe,

> in the year 850 of the Hegira came Rabî'a, son of Man'a, from their ancient abode, called Dar'a near Katif to 'Ali Eben Dar'a master of Hagr and Gaz'a near ar-Riad, member of the Rabî'a Eben Man'as tribe. Eben Dar'a gave the latter Mulayid and Guzayba, famous places in Dar'a. They settled down and built there these places, he, and his descendants after him. Man'a was the father of Rab'a who became famous and powerful all around his place. His son Musa was even more famous than his father. Musa was father of Ibrahîm, grand father of Mukran and Sa'ûd. Sa'ûd is the father of the House of Sa'ûd.[21]

TABLE 2



THE SOUTHERN BRANCH

To the Southern Branch of the 'Anazah belong: (1) Ab al-Hayl, (2) Ebn Sabah, (3) Ebn Sa'ûd, (4) Kahaṭan—various clans, (5) Muntifeš, (6) Al-Aškar, chief of the Muntifeš tribe are also descendants from the 'Anazah.

CHIEFTANSHIP

622 104 The word ḳowm indicates the Bedouins ruled by a chief. Thus it is possible to say: "Kowm eben Sa'lân, he is of the ḳowm of Eben Sa'lân"; "the ḳowm of

19 Hogarth, *The Penetration of Arabia*, pp. 182, 183, 184, 271.

20 Musil, *Manners and Customs, etc.*, p. 58.

21 Hafiz Wahbe, *Gaziratu-l-'Arab fi-l-karni-l-'Iṣrin* [The Arabic Peninsula in the Twentieth Century] (Cairo, 1354:1935), pp. 106-107. Cf. K. S. Twitchell, *Saudi Arabia, with an Account of the Development of its Natural Resources* (with Edward J. Jurji, 1947), p. 88.

21a Also called Muhallaf.

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Eben Me'gel are encamped here"; "the ḳowm of Eben Gandal also took part in the raid"; but such a phrase as "That is the ḳowm of the Rwala" or "He is descended from the ḳowm of the Frege," will never be heard. When the late Prince Eben Sa'lân spoke of gemâ'ati, he was thinking of the various tribes who obeyed his orders and who would hasten to his assistance. Gemâ'a is almost the same as ḳowm.[26] The rank of chief[27] is hereditary in a definite house, âl.[28] It is usual to recognize as chief that member who is most suitable by reason of his mental and physical qualities; nor need he be the oldest in the ruling house. Among the clans and tribes ruling houses may persist as such until they die out, although their power may have become extremely weak and many families may have deserted them. A head chief or prince to whom the other chiefs have submitted, either of their own free will or under compulsion, and who represents a whole tribe or group of tribes, is overthrown more frequently than an ordinary chief, and his rank passes to another kin. This most frequently happens if the hereditary head chief is not distinguished by warlike ability. He then directs the external affairs of his tribe as Seyh al-bâb, while affairs of war are left to a man from a different kin. Such a leader is known as Seyh aš-ŝdâd or Seyh al-harb. If he succeeds in subduing the enemy and concluding a favorable peace, several clans may become attached to him. They obey him in peace. There ensue wars in which the hereditary head chief generally succumbs and his house acknowledges the supremacy of the previous military commander, who then becomes Seyh al-bâb as well.[29]

According to tradition the head chief of all the Rwala was originally descended

26 Musil, *Manners and Customs, etc.*, pp. 50-51.

27 The ar-Rwala give the name of Šeyh and also Šuyuh to their head chief. The head chief declares war and concludes peace. Cf. *Les tribus nomades et semi-nomades, etc.*, pp. 7-9; Müller, *En Syrie avec les Bédouins*, pp. 202-208; Mohammed Fadhel Jamali, *The New Iraq: its Problem of Bedouin Education* (Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1934), pp. 27-29; Leo Haefeli, *Die Beduinen von Beersaba: ihre Rechtsverhältnisse Sitten und Gebräuch, aus dem Arabischen Übersetzt* (Luzern, 1938), pp. 29-31: "Eine Buch des Gouverneurs 'Aref el-'Aref in Beersaba"; Touvia Ashkenazi, *Tribus semi-nomades de la Palestine du nord* (Paris, 1938), pp. 51-53.

28 Generally the word âl denotes the same as beni or eben, its meaning being wider than that of ahl. Feriĕ is the name given to a group of kindred descended from the same ancestor. A Feriĕ is also wider than an ahl. The clan and sometimes the kin are denoted by the word âl, which is often interchanged with the article al, although the meaning of the former is known to every Rweyli, a member of the ar-Rwala tribe. Cf. Musil, *Manners and Customs, etc.*, pp. 47-50; Ign. Goldziher, in Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenland Gesellschaft, vol. 50, pp. 11-117; *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, p. 248; Belaunlich, *Beiträge zur Gesellschaftsordnung, etc.*, part 1, pp. 68-111; part 2, pp. 182-229.

29 Musil, *Manners and Customs, etc.*, pp. 50-51.